



# **Overview: Distribution Estimation, MEMS Optimization, and Disease Modeling**

**Brian M. Adams**  
**Optimization and Uncertainty Estimation**  
**(Org. 1411)**

**Center 1400 LTE Review (Sep. 2005 – Jan. 2006)**  
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# Overview

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- **Introduction and research interests**
  - Academic background
  - Nonparametric distribution estimation
- **Initial SNL projects and impact**
  - Large-scale disease model for bioagent detection
  - Reliability-based shape optimization for MEMS
  - DAKOTA/UQ analysis for QASPR project
  - DAKOTA interfaces / capabilities
- **Anticipated professional activity**

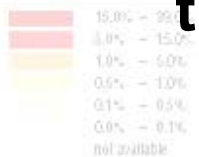


# Brian M. Adams

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- LTE in 1411 since 09/19/2005
- Ph.D. in Computational and Applied Mathematics (w/ H.T. Banks), North Carolina State University
- Dissertation on nonparametric parameter identification (inverse) problems in HIV infection
- Collaborated on optimal control of HIV via treatment interruptions

Adult prevalence (%)





# Research Interests

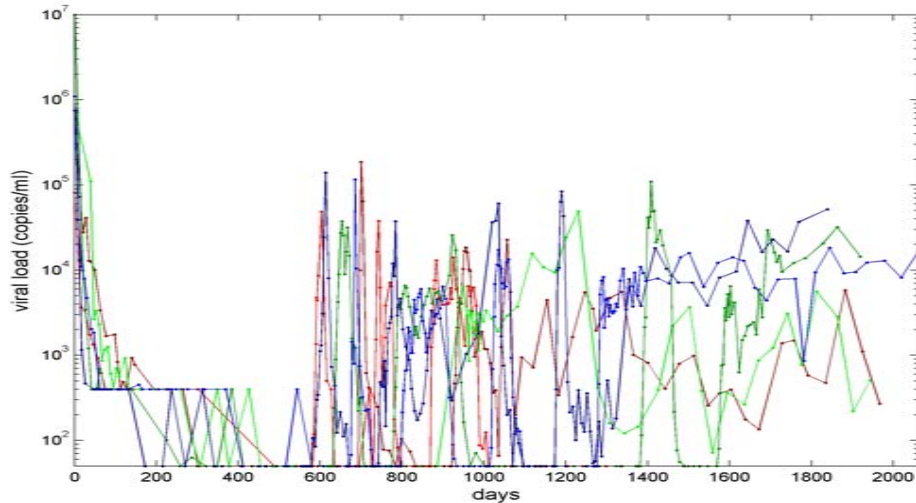
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## ***Integration of science, mathematics, computation:***

- **Parameter estimation, theory and methods for estimation of uncertain parameter *distributions***
- **Modeling infectious disease, complex biological systems, including agent-based modeling**
- **Optimization technology and software**
- **Reduced-order models, especially in non-traditional (complex systems) settings**
- **Scientific computing and software development**

# Nonparametric Distribution Estimation

HIV viral load data  $y(t)$  for 6 patients



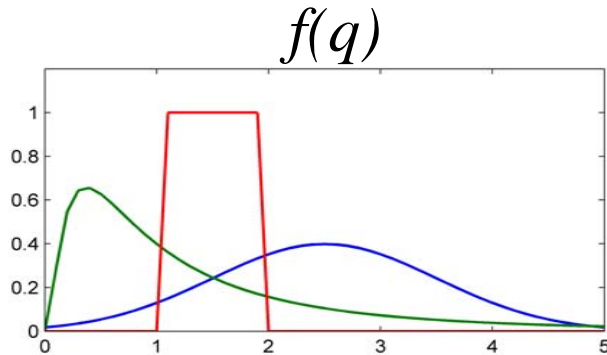
Biologically-based dynamics model  
(for each patient  $j$ )

$$\dot{x}(t) = g(t, x; \bar{q}^j)$$

$$y^j(t) = x(t; \bar{q}^j) + \varepsilon^j(t, x)$$

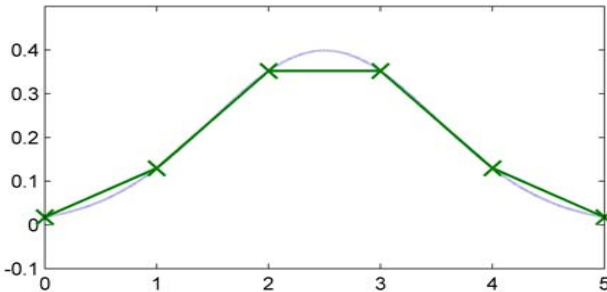
- Assume each patient has parameter vector  $q^j$ , so  $q^j$  *distributed across population*
- Would a particular distribution of parameters  $q$  explain long-term inter-patient variability?
- Given only outputs  $y^j(t)$  and the DE model, **identify the probability density function  $f(q)$  for parameters  $q$  that gave rise to them (an *inverse problem* to determine  $f(q)$ )**

# Estimating Distributions from Data



Simple cost criterion can distinguish between distributions...

$$\begin{aligned}\min_f J(f) &= \sum_{i,j} \left| E[x(t^i; q) | f(q)] - y^{ij} \right|^2 \\ &= \sum_{i,j} \left| \int x(t^i; q) f(q) dq - y^{ij} \right|^2\end{aligned}$$

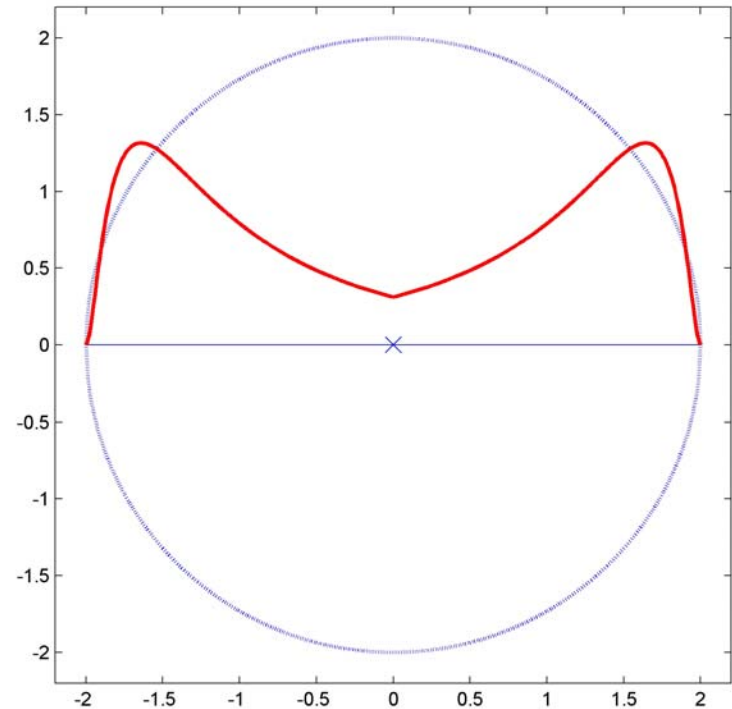


*Computationally: pick basis and optimize over coefficients*

- How to best parameterize densities? How to measure fit?
- General theory for inversion in this context
- How sensitive are model outputs to distribution? Derivatives with respect to probability measures (active research area)

# Potential Application to MEMS

- Micro-Electro Mechanical Systems manufacturing
  - **Highly variable output:** devices vary substantially across wafer, fabrication runs
  - **Yield problems:** serviceable device yield often extremely low
- Given distribution of finished products and process model, **invert to understand (via distributions) inputs to or events during process**



*...edge bias varies  
across wafer?*

**Potential implementation as new DAKOTA feature**



# Large-scale Disease Model

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***GOAL: Identify location and time of insertion of bioterror agent in a community***

- 1<sup>st</sup> year of LDRD with Jaideep Ray (8964) and Karen Devine (1412)
- **Large-scale agent-based model to simulate spread of disease:** millions of people, thousands of locations they might visit.
- Based on presentation at clinics with symptoms – assume sensors did not detect
- Use Bayesian techniques for the inverse (source identification) problem, given clinical presenters





# Contributions to Disease Model

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- **Develop efficient disease propagation model** for smallpox, anthrax, etc.
  - Leverage my background in biological systems modeling and coursework in epidemic modeling to **build biologically-based model**
  - **Determine efficient scheme for computing** given bipartite person/location graph with millions of nodes – *possibly implement in Trilinos framework.*  
**Parallel scaling important.**
  - Develop network or matrix sampling methods to **create Reduced Order Model** – only need sufficient resolution for inverse problem.  
**Reduced case should be laptop-friendly.**

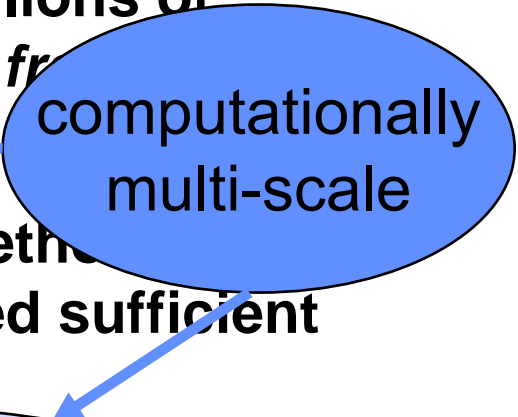


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computationally multi-scale





# RBDO for MEMS

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- MESA-centered projects for **Reliability-Based Design Optimization of Micro-electro mechanical systems (MEMS)** using quantified uncertainty
- **Bistable MEMS mechanism:**  
target for ASC Level II milestone for error-corrected reliability analysis of MEMS
  - Working with on error corrected reliability for MEMS (*with Mike Eldred, Kevin Copps, Pat Notz, Jon Wittwer*)
  - Idea: use directional error estimates on quantities of interest from finite element codes (SIERRA: Andante, Aria) to improve and bound reliability predictions in DAKOTA

# RBDO: Bistable MEMS Mechanism

- Bistable device: switch, relay, nonvolatile memory
- Typical manufacturing uncertainties:
  - Width and length of in-plane features (due to photo mask)
  - Thickness of silicon layers
  - Young's modulus, residual stress
- Interfaced DAKOTA/UQ with SIERRA Adagio code for solid mechanics analysis
- Performed geometric shape optimization

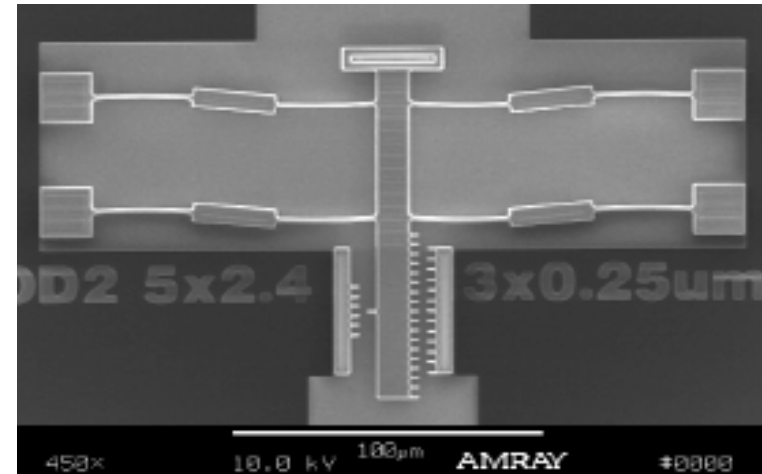
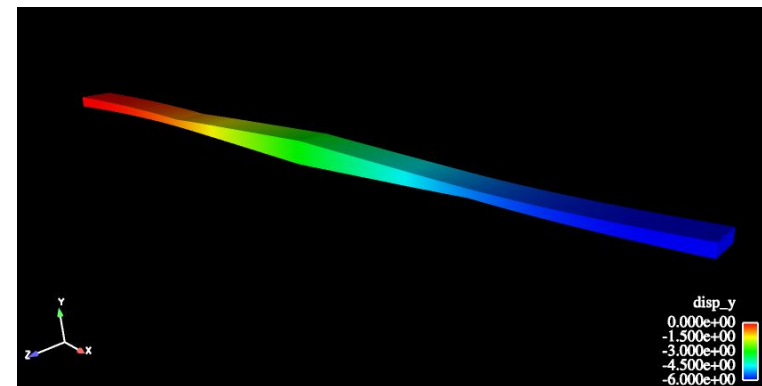


Image credits: J.W. Wittwer

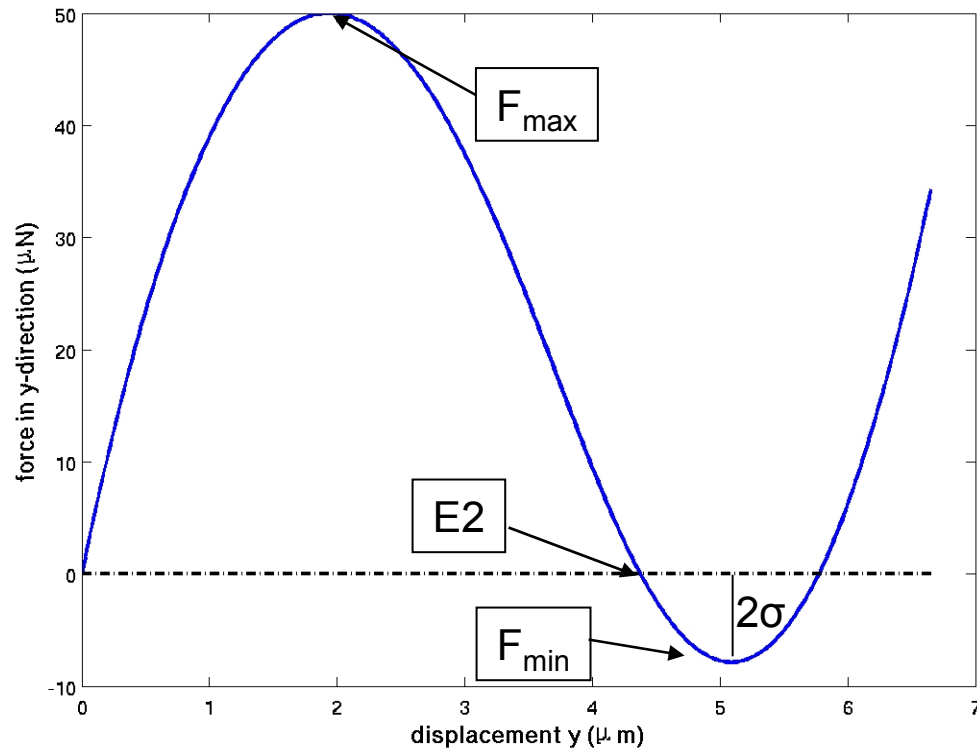


*with Mike Eldred (1411), Jon Wittwer (1769), others*

# RBDO: Bistable MEMS Mechanism

- Objective: Given uncertainty, **reliably maintain bistability** ( $F_{\min} < 0$ ) while **minimizing actuation force** (drive  $F_{\min}$  to 0)
- Define failure to be  $F_{\min} > 0$  and perform **reliability-constrained optimization**

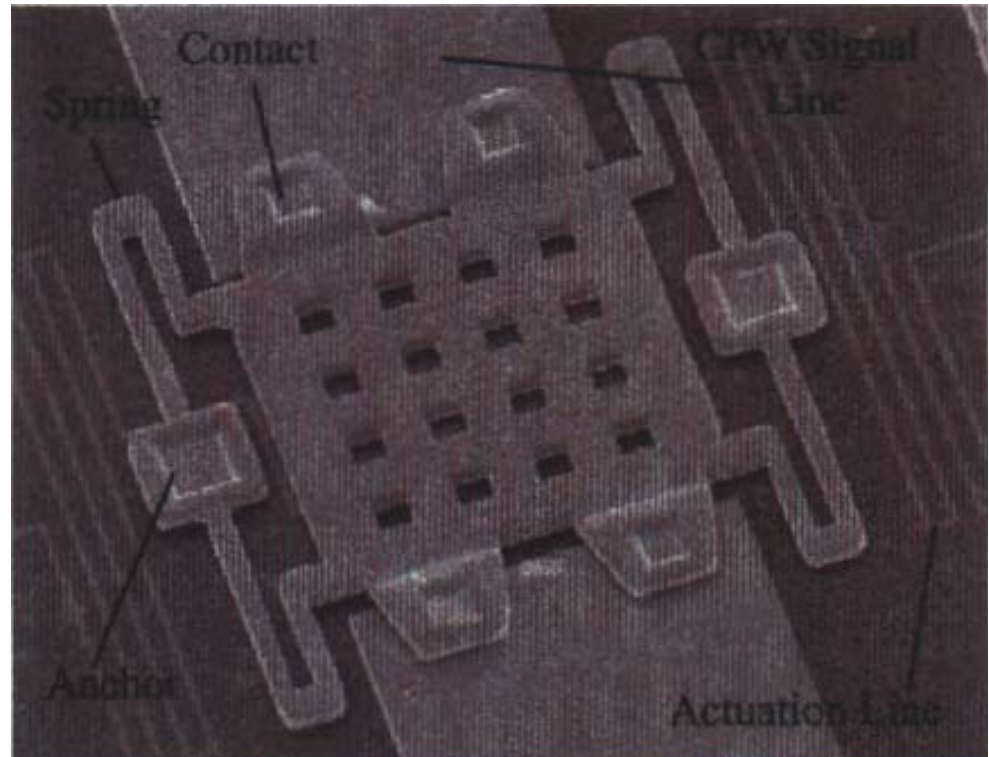
$$\begin{aligned} \max_d \quad & F_{\min}(d) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & 2 \leq \beta(d) \\ & 50 \leq F_{\max}(d) \leq 150 \\ & E2(d) \leq 8 \end{aligned}$$



*Opportunity for DAKOTA designs to impact fabrication in Feb. 2006*

# RBDO: MESA RF Ohmic Switch

- Applying DAKOTA to optimize waveform for current best design (with Jordan Massad and Rich Field, 1524)
- Complete redesign (concept and geometry – Steve Thomas, 1411) to eliminate vibrations, improve reliability
- Performing shape optimization for existing and new design
- Satellite and synthetic aperture radar (SAR) applications.



current design (*Dyck (1742), et. al., SAND2003-2210A*)



# QASPR: Uncertainty Quantification

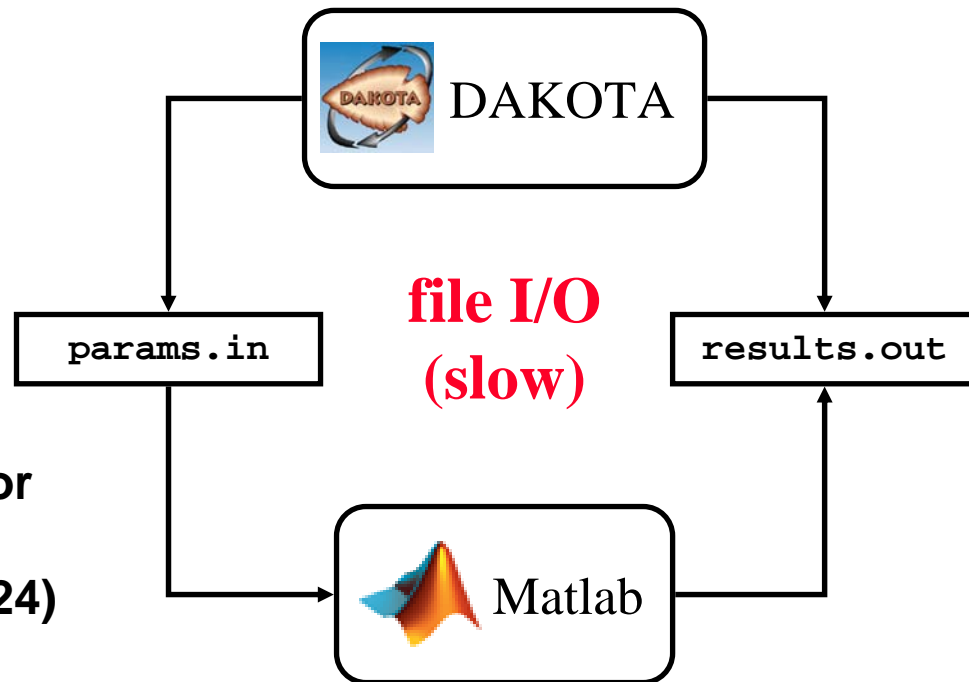
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- Rapidly **interfaced DAKOTA to research Fortran code** for analyzing defects in silicon
- **Demonstrated UQ software advantage** over manual single-parameter sensitivity analyses
- Showed correlation of uncertain input variables to current at several output times in simulation
- **Impact:** important proof of concept for further QASPR UQ studies employing Charon, Xyce
- Collaborators: Tony Giunta (1533), Bill Wampler (1111), Sam Myers (1112)

# DAKOTA Interfaces/Capabilities

- User-requested **DAKOTA-Matlab close-coupled, efficient interface**

- Enables convenient use of **Matlab-based simulations with DAKOTA**
- **Impact:** optimized diffraction gratings (Louis Romero, 1414);
- **Impact:** waveform optimization for MEMS RF switch (Rich Field & Jordan Massad, 1524)



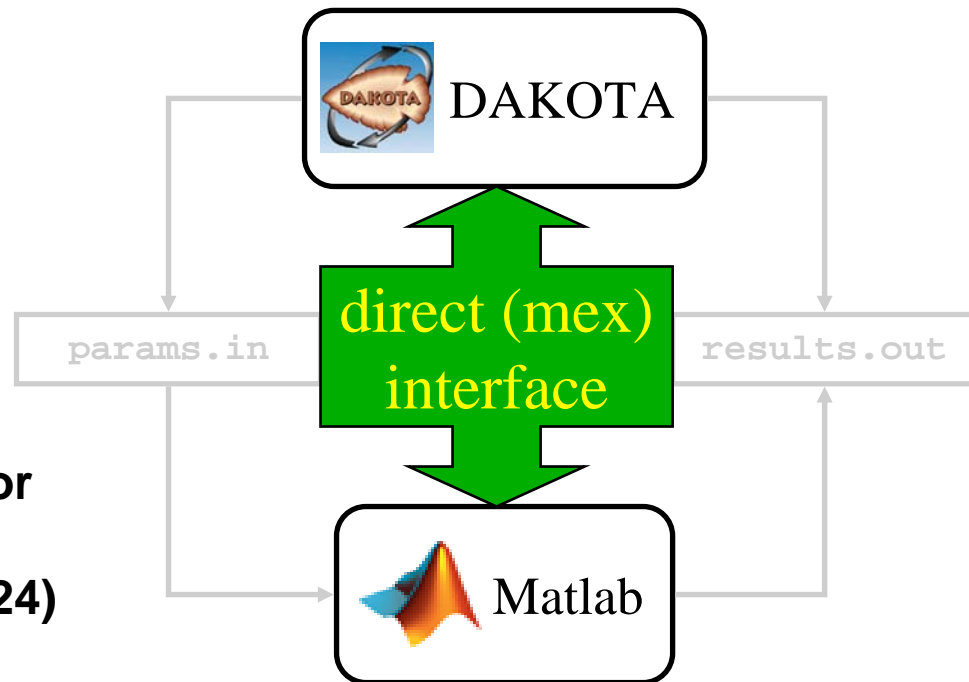
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- **Implementing automatic variable and constraint scaling (LM SV requirement)**



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# Professional Activities

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## Publications

- *Model fitting and prediction with HIV treatment interruption data* (submitted Sept. 2005)
- Two conference proceedings papers on *RBDO for MEMS* in progress with Mike Eldred (REC, AIAA)

## Conferences / courses

- Invited lecture at Mathematical Biosciences Institute, Spring 2006
- *Epidemiology and Public Health* mini-symposium invited speaker, SIAM Annual Meeting, July 2006
- Attend Copper Mountain Conference on Iterative Methods, other optimization, design conferences
- SNL Lunchtime MEMS design short course series, Spring 2006

## Service

- Co-mentor summer C.S. student from UIUC (with Karen Devine)